Numb. 4156

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday September 6. to Monday September 10. 1705.

Turin, Auguſt 26. N. S.

THE French Army commanded by the Duke de la Feuillade continues encamped near the Venerie, between the Rivers Stura and Doire: They have lately received ſome heavy Artillery from Chivas, and expect more from other Places; however it is believed they cannot yet enter upon any conſiderable Enterprize, by reaſon of the great Sickneſs which the extraordinary Heat of the Seaſon occaſions in their Army, where great Numbers of their Men fall ill every day, there being at preſent, as is ſaid, 7000 of them in the Hoſpitals. In the mean time the neceſſary Preparations are made here for our Defence, in caſe we ſhould be attacked; and all our Inhabitants have furniſhed themſelves with Proviſions for 6 Months. One of our Parties lately defeated another of the Enemy's, and brought home 90 Horſes; and 'tis computed that within theſe few days our Huſſars have at ſeveral times taken from them above 200 Horſes, and a great number of Mules. The Enemy have abandoned Nice; whereupon the Governor, who with his Gariſon was retired into the Caſtle, immediately took poſſeſſion of the Town, and is repairing the Damage which the Enemy had done to its Fortifications. The French have left 3 Battalions at Villafranca, Montalbano and St. Oſpicio; and the reſt of their Troops, which lay in the Country of Nice, are returned into Provence. Monſieur de St. Hippolite, Aid de Camp to our Duke, is juſt now arrived here from Prince Eugene's Army, with an Account of the Advantage which his Highneſs gained over the Enemy the 16th Inſtant near Caſſano; whereupon *Te Deum* was ſung in our Cathedral, and our Army is to be drawn out this evening, to make Diſcharges of their great and ſmall Arms by way of Rejoycing upon this Occaſion.

From the Duke of Vendoſme's Camp at Rivolta, Aug 23. The Stench occaſioned by the great Numbers of the dead Bodies of thoſe who were killed in the late Action near the Adda, and lie uninterred, being likely to occaſion an Infection in our Army, beſides that Forage began to grow very ſcarce, we decamped from Caſſano the 20th Inſtant, and came to this Place, which is not above two Miles from the Enemy's Camp, who are ſtill at Treviglio.

Venice, Auguſt 29. Signior Ruzzini, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from this State to the Ottoman Porte, embarked the 26th Inſtant for Conſtantinople. Our laſt Advices from the Imperial Army commanded by Prince Eugene ſay, That his Highneſs was recovered of the Wound he received in the late Action near Caſſano; that their Parties make frequent Excurſions upon the Enemy with very good Succeſs; and that the Priſoners they took in the Action above-mentioned amount to 530, whereof 70 are Officers.

Vienna, September 2. The Earl of Sunderland, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Her Majeſty of Great Britain, had Audience on the 28th paſt of the Emperor and Empreſs, and on the 30th of the Empreſs Dowager and of the Arch-Dutcheſſes. On the 29th arrived here a Courier from Prince Eugene, with Letters of the 21ſt, giving an Account, That his Highneſs was pretty well recovered of his Wound: We have ſince received Advice, That Prince Joſeph of Lorrain, who was wounded in the ſame Action, died on the 25th, in the 19th Year of his Age, whoſe Loſs is much lamented, he having been Educated here with the King of Spain, and being a Prince of very great Hopes, by reaſon of his careful Application to Buſineſs, and his other excellent Qualifications, which made him deſervedly eſteemed: He was a Major-General in the Emperor's Service, and Colonel of a Regiment of Cuiraſſiers, and of another of Foot. Count Windiſgratz is gone from hence to Saltzbourg, to aſſiſt there in the Emperor's Name at the Election of a Coadjutor to that Archbiſhoprick; the Candidates for which are, Cardinal Lamberg Biſhop of Paſſau, and the young Count Harrach Biſhop of this City. The Prince of Saxe-Zeits Biſhop of Raab, arrived here laſt night from Cologne, where he has reſided ſome time, being entruſted with the Management of the Emperor's Affairs in thoſe Parts. The Imperial Generals having found it impracticable to march from Gutta towards Peſt on the other ſide of the Danube, as was at firſt intended, have paſſed that River below Comorrah, in order to continue their March on this ſide of it as far as Buda. Count Traun, Adjutant-General to Prince Lewis of Baden, arrived here this evening with the good News of his Highneſs's having forced the Enemy's Lines near Haguenau at Pfaffenhoffen.

Copenhagen, Sept. 5 Monſieur Weibourg, Envoy from this Crown to the Emperor, is lately arrived from Vienna, having obtained Leave to come hither upon his private Affairs. The Daniſh Envoy to the Czar of Muſcovy being dead, the King has appointed Monſieur Gront to ſucceed him. The Swediſh Squadron which has lately been before the Caſtle of Cronſchlos in the Bay of Finland is come into the Road of Revel, in order to tranſport the beſt part of the Gariſon from thence to Riga, it being thought that the Muſcovites intend to beſiege that Place.

Dreſden, Sept. 9. The Saxon Forces which are deſigned for Poland are all marching to their Rendezvous at Guben, on the Frontiers of this Electorate; and the Train of Artillery is ſent away thither. The King of Poland has cauſed an Edict to be publiſhed, confirming one that was iſſued in the Year 1698, whereby he declares, That he will not make any Innovation in Matters of Religion.

Frankfort, September 10. The Pruſſian Forces continue their March to join Prince Lewis's Army, which is ſtill in the ſame Camp, their Left Wing at Pfaffenhoffen, and their Right over againſt Haguenau. The French Army commanded by the Marſhal de Villars does alſo continue in its former Camp.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Tirlemont, Sept. 14. The Peaſants that were employed in demoliſhing the Enemy's Lines proceeding but ſlowly, 50 Men out of each Battalion of the two Armies were on the 8th Inſtant ordered for that Service, in which this Detachment ſoon made a conſidetable Progreſs, being relieved every 48 hours. Don Franciſco Bernardo de Quiros, who was formerly Ambaſſador from Spain to the States Gene-